

## ALLIES PUSHING ON NORTH OF MONASTIR

Occupied Village Two Miles Beyond Scene of Victory in Macedonia.

### CREDIT GIVEN TO SERBS

Paris Official Report Says Capture of Dominating Heights Won Battle.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Following on the heels of the retreating Germans and Bulgarians, Gen. Sarraill's allied troops have pushed two miles beyond Monastir, capturing several villages. German troops have been rushed to oppose them, and it is believed a stand will be made in the mountains north of Monastir.

Through these mountains the Serbs, French and Russians must cut their way to reach Prilep and continue the big flanking movement now begun. If they succeed the Germans and Bulgarians will have to retreat on a front of nearly a hundred miles.

The recapture of Monastir, the Serbian city now to be their capital, was a victory for the Serbian troops of Gen. Sarraill's army. This becomes clearer as details come to hand, both from allied and German sources. The Germans and Bulgarians were unable to remain in the city because of the advance of the Serbs in the Cerna bend to the east.

#### Heights the Deciding Point.

All the morning papers give the Serbs the lion's share of the victory. The capture of heights 1212 and 1278, commanding the only avenue of retreat from Monastir, decided the battle, the newspapers say. In this judgment the German military authorities concur.

A stubborn battle in the mountains north of Monastir is expected to begin within a day or two. The positions held by the Germans and Bulgarians are of great natural strength, and with German reinforcements it is expected the allied troops, already sorely tried by the arduous advance, will have a hard fight to gain them.

Today's official French statement on the Macedonian front says:

The fighting which has been going on since November 10 along the front of the army in the Orient, from the River Cerna to Lake Prespa, has come to an end with a complete victory for the allied troops.

#### Troops Force Evacuated.

The day of November 19 saw the final result of the manoeuvres aimed at enveloping the German and Bulgarian forces which were defending the region of Monastir.

On the evening of November 18 Serbian forces, continuing their victorious offensive, entered the village of Grunishite, east of the Cerna. The same night Yashak, in the bend of the river, fell into the hands of Franco-Serbian troops. Following up their success with energy during the night of November 18-19, our allies, in a brilliant engagement, took possession of Hill 1212, the key position. On November 19 drove the enemy out of Makovo.

During November 19 several lines of Bulgarian trenches located in the vicinity of Dobromir were occupied by Serbian forces. This determined advance movement compelled the German-Bulgarian forces to evacuate the last of their positions protecting Monastir.

#### Cavalry in Pursuit.

French cavalry pursuing closely the rear guard of the enemy entered Monastir November 19 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. They were followed by a column of Franco-Serbian infantry.

During the day our troops, working out directly north of Monastir, took possession of the village of Kikilina (two miles north of Monastir), and they reached the outskirts of Karaman and Orizar (respectively four miles to the northeast and two miles to the north of Monastir). These towns were at once attacked, and the pursuit of the enemy is continuing without respite. Six hundred and twenty-two prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material remained in our hands.

The German announcement says: "The new positions north of Monastir were occupied without pressure from the enemy. New German forces have arrived at the front line. The attack of the enemy was repulsed. On the Moglenita front Serbian advances near Bahovo and Tuzin were repulsed by the Bulgarians."

#### BERLIN EXPLAINS.

Overseas Agency Says Monastir is of No Importance.

BERLIN (By Wireless), Nov. 20.—"Monastir's evacuation by the Germans and Bulgarians," says the Overseas News Agency, "was a measure which had been prepared for several days by the chief command of the Central armies. The Serbs had crossed the river Cerna, and advancing northward with superior forces had reached the heights north of Monastir after engagements in which the German riflemen, stormed and repulsed a height."

"The height taken by the Serbs was upon the same level as Monastir, so that the Serbs were able to observe the German-Bulgarian positions and were able to shell them from the flanks. Simultaneously strong French forces advanced upon the positions on the Monastir plain."

"Therefore the evacuation of Monastir was a matter of course, as it was lacking in military importance. The German and Bulgarian occupied positions on the hills north of Monastir, from which they dominated the basin of the Cerna. Guns were under the range of our guns, which means that its position is insecure."

"The occupation of Monastir does not in the least change the strategic situation in the Balkans. Gen. Sarraill's task, which was to accomplish a junction with the Russo-Rumanian army advance from Dobruja, has failed and now never can be accomplished."

**LAST WEEK of the Exhibition Paintings of New Hope**

**ROBERT SPENCER**  
Arlington Galleries  
274 Madison Ave. (bet. 29th & 40th Sts.)  
No art lover should fail to see these paintings.

**WILLIAM THAW**, American aviator, now a citizen of France for the period of the war, arrived home yesterday on board the Touraine. He has been fighting with the French aerial offensive at Verdun and is back for a brief rest with a wound and the cross of the Legion of Honor. The latter he received for battling with three German aeroplanes. After seeing the Harvard-Yale game Thaw will return to the front.



## WILLIAM THAW, VERDUN HERO, HOME WITH CROSS

Fighting Aviator, Who Shot Down Two German Planes, Back Wounded.

### WILL RETURN TO FRONT

The Touraine Also Brings Jean Gauthier, French Actor, Disabled in War.

William Thaw, citizen of France for the period of the war, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux by the French steamship La Touraine, swayed more by the batteries of cameras and the cross-examination of reporters than he ever has been by German aeroplanes, which he has fought in dizzy heights above the clouds of nature and war at the Verdun front. He is a lieutenant in the French aviation service and wears, under his coat of arms, a shell which he won on request, the cross of the Legion of Honor, awarded to him for gallantry in battle with three big German aeroplanes above Verdun.

In his unequal conflict at Verdun Thaw was wounded in the elbow. He is here to recuperate and see the Yale Harvard football game. He sailed from Bordeaux in the hope of attending the bout between Princeton and Yale, but the Touraine encountered bad weather, ran short of coal, and was forced down to the Azores to replenish her bunkers. There Thaw had to be content with the score of the game the Touraine received by wireless. But he is glad he got here in time for the Yale-Harvard game. He is on leave of absence for three weeks and will return to France and reenter the aerial fleet.

#### A Fighting Aviator.

Lieut. Thaw said there were three classes of aviators in the French flying corps, one found ranges for the artillery, another dropped bombs on enemy munition plants and stores, and the other fought enemy aeroplanes. He was in the last class and he preferred it because of the larger possibilities of adventure. In his last encounter with German fliers, whose skill he admired, Lieut. Thaw was shot in the left elbow after his engine had gone wrong and three big German planes were pursuing him. He was thrown back to the French lines, dropping just within the safety zone, and unaware until several French soldiers came to ward him that he had not landed in enemy territory.

#### Actor Can Fight No More.

Lieut. Thaw was met at the pier by his parents and left for home with them. He will sail for France after the Yale-Harvard game. He is accompanied by C. G. Johnson, also of the French aerial service, who will return with him. Jean Gauthier, French actor, who is less than 30 and entered the war at its start, arrived by the Touraine with a decoration showing that he had been honorably discharged after gallant service. He had silver tubes put in his interior to save his life after he had been badly wounded in the stomach and had spent six months in a hospital. He cannot never fight again, but he can act, and will do so here chiefly for the welfare of France, appearing in the French Theatre.

#### Japanese Crosses Here.

The Marquis Mayeda, reputed to be the wealthiest of the Japanese, arrived yesterday from Liverpool by the American liner New York with the Marquis. The Marquis will return to Tokyo after visiting Washington and other American cities. It is said that the Marquis while in London presented a special message from the Mikado to King George.

#### POISON RAID ON BUCHAREST.

German Airmen Accused of Dropping Bombs Having Disease Germs.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Miss Helen Monfries, a Scotch nurse who has come from Rumania, said in an interview published in the Observer:

"At Bucharest poisoned sweets and toys were dropped by German aeroplanes. One of the bombs contained microbes of every kind of virulent disease—cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid."

"M. Jonescu was present at the analysis of the contents of some of the sweets, which looked like softening plums. They were made of chloride of lime. Many children ate them and died."

"One morning after an air raid glittering pencil cases lay strewn about the streets. A soldier picked up one and was unscrewing the metal when it exploded. Three of his fingers were blown off."

#### 120,000 BET ON WAR END OCT. 1

Losers Insured Their Chances and Are Only Out \$12,000.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—Whether the war would end before October, 1916, was the subject of a \$120,000 bet recently liquidated at Amsterdam. The money of the respective groups concerned were principally Stock Exchange and commercial men, and the bet was entered into last year.

Both parties had insured their chances of losing on policies for which 10 per cent premium was paid, and the risk of such policies was distributed over various companies.

The winners of the bet had \$108,000 to distribute, and the losers had to pay \$12,000. The main loss fell upon the insurance combination.

"They were not all of the laboring class. Some appeared to be clerks and students. I saw several priests. So far as I can ascertain there had been no exception from Brussels up to the time I left, but the unemployed had been called upon to report themselves."

#### COUNCILLORS HELD.

German Responsible for Inability to Comply With Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rotterdam says: "The entire Brussels City Council, with the Aldermen, were arrested on November 17 for refusing to surrender."

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In regard to the report that he had shot down two German planes just before he was wounded at Verdun, Lieut. Thaw declined to say in a general way, remarking that it was true. What seemed to distress the lieutenant most was that he was "a man without a country," having sworn allegiance to France for the length of the war, "Americans," he said, "regard me as a Frenchman, and the French look upon me as an American."

Lieut. Thaw shed a little new light in regard to the death of his friend Norman Prince. He said Prince's engine was shot down by a German plane, but he reached safety he collided with a telegraph wire and was hurled to earth. His death was due to a clot on the brain resulting from his injury, which in itself was not serious enough to cause death.

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## BRITISH ARE DRIVEN BACK, SAY GERMANS

Say Bomb Attack Forces Haig's Men to Give Up Hold on Village.

### BELGIAN LINE ACTIVE

Infantry in Action in Hand Grenade Fighting Near Dixmude.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—British troops no longer hold the western edge of Grandcourt, on the south bank of the Ancre, Herlin reports. German infantry bombed the British out of the ruined houses with hand grenades after Haig's men had held them less than forty-eight hours.

The British official report makes no mention of their troops being driven out of Grandcourt.

According to the Germans the day was one of successful attacks by British and French troops. The British made more attacks on the Ancre front without success. The French delivered an assault against St. Pierre Vaast Wood with fresh troops, but also were thrown back.

During the past week the German counter attacks have resulted in the capture of 22 officers, 900 men and 34 machine guns. The number of prisoners is about evenly divided between French and British.

British Drive Stopped.

According to the German statements the British drive on the Ancre front has been stopped temporarily at least, with the loss of only three villages, Beaumont-Hamel, St. Pierre Division and Beaumont-sur-Ancre. The situation of the German front is unchanged, where the Belgian and German artillery also were engaged.

The official statement issued in Berlin today follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The British artillery fire was stopped completely yesterday. Only along the Ancre on both sides of the river was it heavy.

Between Serre and Beaumont and against our positions south of Miraumont, the British were repulsed, although their attack was made with fresh forces and prepared by strong fire.

The British official statement issued to-night says:

On the Ancre and Somme battle grounds today the enemy shelled Beaumont-Hamel and the neighborhood of Grandcourt.

During the past twenty-four hours we have taken eighty more prisoners. The French and Belgian communications follow:

French—The enemy artillery was very active north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Miraumont. The rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Belgian—There was artillery fighting as well as bomb fighting in the region of Dixmude and Boesinghe.

"SOMME THRUST ENDED."

British Drive at Bapaume Has Failed, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN (By Wireless), Nov. 20.—The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The great thrust on the Somme has come to a complete standstill. Last week the general battle was split into isolated attacks. The small local successes of the enemy could not be developed, and for the most part were nullified by counter attacks. Although the British won small local successes near Grandcourt and the Germans were again driven from Serre, the coveted heights of Serre remained in German hands after a desperate battle."

"Three fresh army corps were brought up by the British for the great attack of November 12-14, the objective of which was not merely Beaumont Hamel and Beaumont, but Bapaume, as is proved by orders that were found. After the failure of the mass thrusts isolated attacks were continued by the British all through the week. These were without success, and on Saturday the British again made a general attack on both sides of the Ancre. This new attempt to break through our line was a complete failure."

"Isolated attacks by the French were equally unsuccessful. Near St. Pierre Vaast Wood a French attack broke down with heavy losses and near Pressoire little was gained."

## WAR FLIER'S TRIP A THRILLING FLIGHT

French Aviator Dropped Bombs at Munich, Crossed Alps, and Reached Venice.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special despatch to the Times from Vicenza, Italy, says that from the details now available the flight of Capt. de Beauchamp, the French aviator who dropped bombs on Munich and then flew across the Tyrolean Alps to Italy, was one of the greatest flights in the history of aviation.

The Italian camps and anti-aircraft batteries had been notified of the flight, and were on the lookout for the French aviator. Capt. de Beauchamp left the Haute Marne at 7:30 in a Nieuport airplane, in unfavorable weather.

His route was over Colmar and the Black Forest. He kept at a great height and eluded the German airmen. The air currents were icy, and at moments his enterprise seemed desperate. However, he reached Munich at midday and was stopped temporarily at least, with the loss of only three villages, Beaumont-Hamel, St. Pierre Division and Beaumont-sur-Ancre. The situation of the German front is unchanged, where the Belgian and German artillery also were engaged.

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## SOCIALIST'S PEACE CRY STIRS GERMANY

Herr Scheidemann Quotes Alleged Views of the Imperial Chancellor.

### "WON'T ANNEX BELGIUM"

Other Papers Call on Von Bethmann-Hollweg to Repudiate Statement.

#### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Much excitement has been caused in Germany by the publication in Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, of an exceptionally frank plea for peace by Herr Scheidemann, head of the section of Socialists in the Reichstag, who have upheld the Kaiser since the beginning of the war.

The article is headed, "Defence and Peace," and says:

"An attitude of absolute victory is impossible for either side. It is well that we should make use of our minds that we must be satisfied if we can keep the enemy at bay. Why therefore should peace not be made?"

Alleged Views of Chancellor.

"We can summarise the Imperial Chancellor's views on peace as follows: 'First, Germany never wanted war. Second, this war is for Germany merely a defensive war. Third, Germany never intended to annex Belgium. Fourth, Germany is ready at any moment to join an international peace league.'"

"Surely this is a sufficient basis for peace negotiations. If our enemies do not really wish to destroy us, then there is no necessity for them to continue the war. If the enemy now throws aside the neutral offer of mediation, which

cannot be long in coming, they will be responsible for the continuation of the slaughter. Most of the German people spend Christmas on the battlefield. If so, it will be neither our fault nor our wish."

"The article has brought forth a storm of protest. Count von Preussner, writing in the Norddeutsche Zeitung, calls the article tantamount to treason, and urges Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to disavow immediately the sentiments and discredit the author. The Tagliche Rundschau says that it is a public scandal that Herr Scheidemann should pretend to speak for the Chancellor. The National Korrespondenz declares no peace is possible until England is definitely defeated. It says:

"We are able upon the highest authority to discredit the absurd legend according to which Field Marshal von Hindenburg is a d-bred personality to have advocated mild treatment of England, and to have deprecated further raids by our Zeppelins and an extension of submarine warfare. We are able to state that the Field Marshal, speaking recently to an Austrian visitor, said: 'In 1866, when Prussia fought Austria, we had a duel with a chivalrous foe. In 1870, when we fought France, we were forced to punish a naughty street boy, but to-day we have to knock down a scoundrel!'"

BRITISH PAPERS TO GO UP.

Proprietors Recommend Half Penny Rate in Price.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A resolution was passed to-day at a meeting of representatives of British newspaper proprietors, held in London, recommending that the newspapers throughout the country raise their price by a halfpenny.

A London despatch on November 12 reported an increase in the price of the London Times, beginning November 20, to three halfpence (3 cents), or a halfpenny above the former price.

Who Goes There!!!

Q A Saks' Trench Coat, with a big swagger belt and buckle, patch and flap pockets, and the option of muff pockets, too.

Q Cut on martial lines to conform to the Washingtonian dictum that preparedness is the surest protection against trouble.

Q Tailored in gray and in green herringbones, deep-dyed diamond weaves, and plaids; all skeletonized, because the fabrics can handle the job without assistance; tailored to withstand the rigors of Winter; and finished as if our lives depended on the result.

Q Single breasted, too.

Q BEAUTIES! THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT.

\$30 to \$40.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

## Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today An Important

## Sale of Automobile Lap Robes

Well-made robes from our regular stock, offered at these substantial reductions for to-day only:

\$5 Robes, of double-faced Plush, in black and green. \$3.95

\$7.50 Robes, of double-faced Plush, in black and green. \$5.95

\$13.50